

Hecht & Company,

Seventh Near F.

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WE CLOSE AT 8 O'CLOCK TOMORROW.

Seventh Street.

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Clean Sweep Days at the Hecht Stores--Saturday Will Be By Long Odds the Most Important of Them All

Exquisitely Made Dresses of White Lingerie. Values to \$9.98. \$3.90

Delicate fabrics and exquisite touches of color give to these girlish frocks a charm that is unmistakable. Collars and cuffs are the materials, garnished with lace, ribbons, chiffon and fine embroidery. Sizes up to 20 years.

Misses' and Girls' Balkan Blouses, \$1.09

Of heavy, serviceable white with collar, cuffs and tie of blue and red; very cozy and becoming.

Girls' 2-Piece Middy Suits, 49c

The suit consists of regulation middie and pleated skirt. All white linen, with collar and cuffs, trimmed with blue. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' \$24.50 Imported Eponge Suits, \$4.45

Elegantly made and trimmed; Balkan coats and draped skirts; 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Country Club Norfolk Coats, \$1.49

Of white wide pleated skirt, with silk tie and self-belt. Very smart and becoming and a big value. \$2.95 value. Sizes up to 20 years.

Girls' Dresses, of wide all-over white embroidery, with deep dounces; sizes 6 to 14 years. Value, \$1.09. 47c.

Children's 40c Dresses, of dark percale and gingham; neatly trimmed; sizes 2 to 6 years. 19c.

Children's 25c Rompers, 15c

Of checked gingham, in shades of pink and blue. Finished with a tiny breast pocket and self belt. Also plain colors. Limit, two to each customer. —Second Floor.

Cool, Feather-Weight Lawn Kimonos, 12½c

Short "butterfly" styles of dainty colored flowered lawn. Nicely made and finished. They'll make you forget the heat. (Limit, two to each customer.)

Percale House Dresses, 63c

At the "bargain" price of 63c we are offering good House Dresses of fine percale. There are low-neck styles with three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 36 to 44. —Annex, Second Floor.

Women's \$10 to \$15 \$2.89 Trimmed Hats

The balance our midsummer models, all up-to-the-minute styles, artistically trimmed with fancy ostrich, flowers, ribbons, etc. One would hardly expect to buy such beautiful hats for so little, but it's clearance time here, and we can't afford to carry them over. —Third Floor.

Odds & Ends of Silks, 12½c Ribbons, etc., Yd.

The woman who delights in fixing up her own hat will find this table full of little treasures. There are malines and chiffons in a vast assortment of colors, worth 39c to 98c a yard; ribbons from 3 to 6 inches wide, of all-silk taffeta; also satin-back, worth 49c to 98c. —Third Floor.

\$2.25 Fiber Suit Cases, \$1.29

Large size, with braided trimmings. Imitation leather surface. Guaranteed waterproof. \$2.00 Leather Traveling Case, 16 or 18 inch size, \$2.89. \$2.00 Fiber Suit Case, 16 or 18 inch size, \$2.89. \$2.00 Canvas-covered Leather Suit Case, 16 or 18 inch size, \$2.89. \$2.00 Leather Suit Case, 16 or 18 inch size, \$2.89. —Fourth Floor.

Bathing Suits Way Down

Women's \$3 Bathing Suits, \$2.49. Women's \$2.49 Bathing Suits, \$1.98. Splendidly made with collar and cuffs of fast color red galatas. Full cut and comfortable bloomers. —Second Floor.

Hams, Fancy Lean, Sugar-Cured, 7 to 9 lbs., per lb., 21c

Bacon, Boness, 2½ to 4 lbs., 22c. Flour, Pillsbury's Best, 10 lbs., 77c. Tomatoes, packed tin (Cann's), 7½c. Jello or Ice Cream Powder, all flavors, 7½c. Ice Cream Salt, 56-lb. sack, 40c. Pickles, sweet mixed, 15c bot., 8½c. Olives, plain or stuffed, 10c bottle, 7½c. Grape Juice (Welch's), full qt., 39c. Grape Juice, Smith & Painter, 40c bot., 21c. Sugar, Best Granulated, 10-lb. cotton sack, 48c. Sauer's Lemon or Vanilla Extract, 10c bottle, 7½c. Milk, Van Camp's, tall tin, 7½c. Shredded Wheat, 11c. Fels-Naptha Soap, 10 cakes, 39c. Salmon, Argo Red Alaska, 16c. Salmon, Red, 11c. Alaska, 11c. Clam Chowder, B & M, large 25c, 19c. Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce, large tin, 9c. Toilet Paper, 50 rolls, 3 for 10c. Brooms, 4, 19c. Peanut Butter, 35c glass jar, 23c.

Any Boys' Wash Suit 95c Sold up to \$3.00, now

They're mighty easy to wash and besides, the youngsters like them—they're so cool and comfortable. Beach, military and kimono styles, of rep, galata, linen, chambray, madras and percales. White and colors. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. —Fourth Floor.

Boys' Cloth Suits Double-Breasted Styles, \$3.45

The suits in this special lot offer no end of a choice in fabrics and colors, a feature that mothers shouldn't overlook. Knickerbocker pants; sizes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years only; many suits worth \$7.00. —Fourth Floor.

Boys' \$3.00 Cloth Suits, \$1.85

A good, serviceable suit for everyday wear. Material in cheviot in various fancy mixtures. Sizes 7 to 15 years. —Fourth Floor.

Boys' 50c Khaki Pants, 38c

Knicker style, of heavy quality tan khaki. Belt loops. Sizes 5 to 15 years. —Fourth Floor.

Boys' Cloth Pants, now, 44c

All-wool chevots; knicker style; 5, 6, 11 and 15 year sizes. —Fourth Floor.

Children's Overalls, 16c

Of tan, khaki and blue denim. In all sizes. Limit, two to each customer. —Fourth Floor.

Men's \$4 and \$5 "Foot Model" Low Shoes, \$2.49

These shoes will not be carried into next season, hence the extraordinarily low price. Every pair is perfect and this season's styles—forty of them in all sizes. Leathers are white nubuck, Russia calf, dull velour and patent colt. Drop toe, hi-toe and straight toe styles. —First Floor.

"Hard Wear" Low Shoes for Boys & Little Gents, \$1.79

Every pair Goodyear sewed; all sizes in patent colt, Russia calf and dull velour. —First Floor.

A Most Convenient Thing--An Account at HECHT'S

Seventh Street

"FASHION CLOTHES" From Rochester, N. Y. Schloss "Baltimore Clothes" L. Grief & Bro., Etc.



Our Clean Sweep sales of Men's Clothing have always enjoyed an enviable reputation for values and quality, but this year we are going one better by offering garments that have more originality in fashion fabric and finish than any clothes in America. No matter what sort of suit you have in mind the chances are you're going to find just what you're looking for here and now.

\$15.50 and \$17.50 Suits \$6.65

Now

For men and young men, in chevots and cassimeres. Sizes 32 to 42. Alterations at cost.

All \$12.50 to \$15.00 Suits \$9.65

Now

Neat chevot and cassimeres. Two and three button sacks and Norfolk. Sizes for men and young men. Many blue serge included.

All \$17.50 to \$20.00 Suits \$13.65

Now

Chevots and worsteds in neat light and dark effects. Two and three button sack models.

All \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits \$18.65

Now

Double and single breasted styles. Also 2 and 3 button English models. Tans, light and dark grays, blue self stripes and black and white club checks.

All \$30.00 to \$35.00 Suits \$22.65

Now

The best in the house—English and conservative styles. Beautiful imported and domestic fabrics.

All \$17.50 to \$30 Norfolk Suits, \$14.65

Now

Including many suits of "Fashion Clothes" from Rosenberg & Co. Blue serge, fancy mixtures, black and white checks.

All \$12.50 Palm Beach Suits, \$8.50

Now

Many made of silk poplin. Beautifully tailored and perfect fitting.

Credit The easiest terms of payment can be arranged, so why not make your selection tomorrow from the best makers the world produces.

Choose Any Man's Straw Hat in the House, Formerly Priced Up to \$3. Many Imported Straws Included. Now 95c

The Clean Sweep of MEN'S FURNISHINGS Reaches Its Climax Tomorrow--Look These Over

Men's Neglige Shirts, both stiff and soft cuffs; coat style, neat patterns. 7c value. 48c. Men's Guyot Suspenders, the regular 50c kind. Limit, two to a customer. 35c. Men's Silk and Linen Shirts, coat style, soft cuffs. Values to \$2.50. Saturday Clean Sweep price. \$1.35. Men's Neglige Shirts, of madras, percale, pongee, etc. Values to \$1.50. Three for \$2.00, or, each. 69c. Men's Ties, the washable kind. Usually sold at 12½c. Saturday's Clean Sweep price. 4½c. Men's Mercerized Madras Shirts, also Pongee; coat style and soft cuffs. Values to \$2.00. 3 for \$2.50. Each. 85c. Men's Silk Ties, reversible and flowing-end styles. All new, becoming colors. Values to 12½c. Men's Seamless Hose; black only, with high spliced heels and double soles. 25c value. 14c.

THE NEW RURAL SCHOOL.

IV.—A Study of Corn.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Conservative, full-grown farmers who have sneered at book-farmers have been taught by the boys' corn clubs that it pays to mix a little knowledge in with the dirt when growing corn—that it increases the yield for one acre from say twenty bushels to two hundred and twenty. Now even the most conservative farmer, even one whose conservatism is grounded in kindred ignorance, has been unable to read and write, does know how to add and subtract. He does know the difference between twenty bushels and forty bushels and eighty bushels of corn to the acre. It has long been held to be desirable to teach farmers' children how to "read and write and cipher"; why not also teach them how to grow corn? And why not do it at the same time they are learning these other things?

In the three preceding articles on the experimental rural school at Rock Hill, S. C., it has been shown how reading and writing and numbers are taught as an incident to practical everyday affairs, playing and gardening and cooking. To show how well done is the main work, the gardening, the teaching of the science of agriculture. It is better to take a single plant—corn—and see what the new rural school did with it. For this study of corn we will take the school in its second year, when its pupils were more in number, when they were actually farm children, brought in every day by a wagon from their homes, and taken back in the same way at night. There will be more of this second year's work in later articles. For the present, to the study of corn:

Study of Corn

It began in the winter, began with a study of the birthplace and the home of the corn—the soil.

We children felt

begins in winter, the soil, and when

we about it, we said it was moist. Then we

asked us how much water there was in it. That was a puzzle for a moment,

but one of us had the wit to suggest weighing it wet and then drying it out and weighing it again. We took three pounds, and when we had thoroughly dried it, it weighed but two and three-fourths of a pound. And the very smallest and youngest of us knew that a quarter of a pound of water had been driven out. The teacher told us it had evaporated, and that was a good, new word.

Then she showed us something else. She put the same dried dirt in an iron vessel and set it on the stove and let it get red-hot. When it was cold again we weighed it, and we saw it had lost some more weight. Was that water, too? No, the water had all gone before. So the teacher told us about humus; that it was "organic matter" in the soil, tiny bits of leaves and sticks and so on. We guessed that it was the humus that had been burned out of the soil, and we now knew that the soil in our garden had water in it and organic matter in it. But there was more.

The teacher asked us to look closely and we saw sand. How like little rocks the grains of sand are! How were the little rocks made? We rub two rocks together over a piece of white paper and

we see—sand is made by rubbing rocks. Do we think this could happen naturally? Rocks rolling down hills, rocks rolling in the bottom of a stream, would be rubbed. We put some stones into a pickle jar, and pour in water. It was almost clear in the jar. And then we shook the bottle hard, and let it settle. Which falls first? Soil, sand or gravel? Then we went to the mouth of a little stream just after a rain and there we found first then sand, then gravel, then the stones, just as in

SUMMER SIRENS

By Inez Casseau



In the Lily Pond.

Grains of Corn in Blotting Paper.

We put grains of corn between damp sheets of blotting paper, and put some in a warm place. We knew it was a cold place. We knew when the teacher told us to put some grains in damp sand and some in dry sand to see which would come up first, for we knew that in the dry it never would. We put some grains in a tin can filled with soil that had holes punched in the bottom, and some in a can of soil without any holes. We put some grains in damp paper in the air and some in a tight box.

The grains of corn that were cold, that were dry, that were too much soaked in the can without holes, that had no air, all did not sprout—"germinate," the teacher taught us to say. But those that had moisture, and heat, and air, and not too much moisture, all began to grow. We took some ears of corn and tested them for seed—planting five grains from each ear and numbering the ear so that we could see what ears would give the best

seed. We will remember that we must do this whenever we plant corn, so as to get the best seed.

And when the little grains were watching us to grow. What fun it is to mark the tip of the root and the tip of the stalk with a tiny pen-and-ink mark and then to see next morning how both have grown. As the grains that were in the blotting paper grew, we drew pictures each day, showing the bursting grain, the tiny root and stalk, the radicle and plumule.

Spring came and we began to think of our corn in the garden. We must plant far enough apart so as to give our corn air and sun, but we don't have to plant as far apart as on the farm, because we will cultivate our corn by hand and not with a machine. We mark off the hills one and a half feet apart and make them in rows two feet apart. We are going to put five grains in each hill, for it is easier to pull up a stalk than to replant. And then how many hills in your row? And how many grains will it take?

When our corn is about six inches high we give it some nitrate of soda fertilizer, for corn must have food, and this kind of food is not in our soil. We find out all about when to cultivate the corn and how to keep a dust mulch on top of the ground to keep the under part of the soil from drying out too quickly, and many, many things.

We have enemies. Smut appears. We burn the infected stalk to keep it from spreading. Weeds and grass come up. We study all

Must Be Fought. We study all kinds of weeds and find out how many

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for three reasons—to loosen the soil, so that the corn can get its food and drink; to keep a dust mulch, so that the water will not all evaporate, and to kill the weeds and grass that otherwise would steal the food and water from our corn.

Then we find that weeds are of some good, after all. They make a lazy farmer cultivate his corn, when, if there were no weeds, he might not take the trouble to do it, just for the sake of making a dust mulch.

Our corn is in bloom. It has flowers, but it is the tassels, the long, feathery tassels, that are the flowers and that without both parts there will be no corn. There is yellow dust on the tassels, pollen, the teacher tells us. And a grain of that must fall on every single, tiny silk to make a single grain of corn.

We cut the silk off one ear, and we tie it up in a hard ball on another. Later when the grains are dried and the corn is ready for "roasting ears," we find that where we cut off the silk there are no grains, and where we tied it up there are only a few. And every little grain has a silk of its own. Its wonderful!

We take up a full grown stalk, roots and all, and wash out the dirt from the roots and draw pictures of it all.

We see that there are two kinds of roots, a few brace roots to keep the stalk upright and a very great many fibrous roots that run out into the soil to collect food and water. And we see how the stalk is joined, and how it is arranged to carry the water up to the grain, and how the stalk is flattened to permit the baby ear of corn to nestle close to the mother stalk. You would

never believe there are so many interesting things about a stalk of corn unless you would come to our school and look at one real close.

We eat our corn! We take roasting ears and cook them and serve them for lunch. And we talk about how corn is used, how human beings eat it and how livestock eats it, and how the grain is used and how sometimes we cut it all up—together for fodder.

The corn is ripe. The leaves die. We gather it. We shell some of it and we make an Indian meal out of two smooth stones and grind some of it and make ash cakes, just as the Indians did before Columbus came. We read all about how corn was first used by white men, and how it was the principal food at the first Thanksgiving dinner when the colonists had so very little to be thankful for. And we also read Whittier's "Corn Song" and "Hawatha's Fasting" many times. Autumn comes, and Halloween, and we have a party and sit on corn shuck mats that we have made from the shucks we grew and eat popcorn we have grown in our school garden and we know that we have followed the corn from its birth to its death; from its germination to its full fruition, the teacher tells us.

If you want to know anything about corn, just ask one of us children who come in from the country four or five miles every morning to go to school at Mrs. Browne's in Rock Hill on the edge of the campus, that funny school where we can all talk if we want to, and where we work in the garden more than half the time. We know all about corn.

ENGLISH COAL MINER HAS REMARKABLE MIND

Can Repeat Whole Chapters From Books After Hearing Them Read Once.

From the New York Sun.

LONDON, July 14.—A Northumberland quarry miner, George Harbottle by name, has been the subject of many tests lately, and he has been proved to be in possession of a memory which retains an indelible impression of everything which he hears when the books are taken out of his hands.

He can repeat half a dozen pages of a book without the omission or misplacement of a single word after he has once heard or read them. He is also able to repeat long lists of words backward or forward after they have been read out to him. For a wagger recently he read once through a whole pamphlet of street songs, a task that occupied twenty minutes, and then repeated the whole from beginning to end without a mistake.

His gift, though now regarded as wonderful, would have been regarded as an ordinary accomplishment in olden times, when men were accustomed to train and exercise their powers and gifts of memory. This was particularly the case with the priests of the different religious systems, as in the memory of the contents of the contents of the sacred books were not permitted to be committed to writing.

Thus, the Vedas, Talmud and other sacred writings were preserved mainly by committing them to memory. Apart from these, however, there are many authenticated cases on record of people in all classes and positions—kings, statesmen, soldiers, artists and others—who had remarkably trained natural powers of memory.

Justus Lipsius, a Flemish writer of great celebrity in his time (the eleventh century), was heard to repeat the whole of the Parthenon, a French poet by the name of Nicholas Bourbon, who was the Parisian secretary of the French history of Chancellerie de Thou, and the eulogies of Plinio the famous Arabian physician, who lived in the eleventh century, could repeat

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE AT THE RESORTS

Picture Winning First Prize of Week July 19 in The Star's Amateur Photo Contest



FIRST PRIZE—"YACHTING AT COLONIAL BEACH," BY ELSIE A. CADMUS.

PRIZES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

THE STAR has arranged to publish a series of pictures reproduced from photographs taken by amateurs at various summer resorts. These pictures will be selected and passed upon by competent judges and the best ones chosen on their merits.

1st—For Subject 2d—For Clear, Sharp Detail

3d—For General Points of Excellency

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ONE EACH WEEK.

The contest is free for all pleasure photographers—not professionals. Important condition—Pictures must be taken at or near resorts that are advertised in THE STAR. A Ten-Dollar Prize, consisting of a ten-dollar photo supply order on Reid S. Baker, photo supplies and art dealer, 1322 F street, will be awarded each week to the person who sends THE STAR the best picture as above described. Send finished photo with name of summer resort where taken, and your own name and address on the back of it, to Summer Resort Editor, THE STAR, to reach us not later than Friday noon, August 1.

NOTE—All photographs should contain the element of human interest with an attractive setting and not be merely scenes.

All the photographs will be kept at THE STAR office except when postage is inclosed and the return of the pictures is especially requested.

word for word the whole of Aristotle's "Metaphysics," and also knew, in common with many Moslems, the whole of the Koran by heart.

"George" Vogan de Arrese knew by heart line after line the whole of Virgil's

"Aeneid," which he had learned when at school. Klopstock, the celebrated German epic poet, is said to have known the whole of Homer's "Iliad," which he had memorized in his school days.

"Before the days of shorthand writing

Memory Woodfall used to attend the house of commons, and after listening to a debate could reproduce the whole without taking a single note, a power also possessed by William Radcliffe, the husband of Mrs. Radcliffe, the novelist.